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5-1-1905

## Some Bees of the Genus *Nomada* From Wisconsin

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### Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "Some Bees of the Genus *Nomada* From Wisconsin" (1905). *Ca*. Paper 266.  
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SOME BEES OF THE GENUS *NOMADA* FROM WISCONSIN.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLO.

*Nomada Graenicheri*, n. sp.—♀. Length, about 10½ mm.; black, with bright lemon-yellow markings, the only red is on base of antennæ, legs, and a little on mandibles; mandibles simple; anterior coxæ without spines; basal nervure meeting transverso-medial; third antennal joint slightly longer than fourth. This is a *Xanthidium* with the face black in the middle and with yellow lateral marks, like the European *N. succincta*. It has the strongest possible superficial resemblance to *N. modesta*, but in addition to the absence of spines on the coxæ, it differs thus: labrum dark, with a transverse yellow spot anteriorly; clypeus with a yellow mark on each side, pointed mesad; supraclypeal area with two minute yellow spots; lateral face-marks extending nearly to summits of eyes, obliquely truncate at end, and concave opposite the antennæ; mesothorax dull, coarsely but extremely closely punctured; metathorax wholly black; legs with a good deal of yellow, anterior and hind coxæ marked with yellow, the later copiously; all the femora behind, and the anterior and hind tibiæ behind, strongly blackened; all the tibiæ with yellow, the hind ones largely yellow, in front with a black spot, shading above into a rufous cloud, on the apical half; basal joint of hind tarsi dark, practically black on outer side, with a short yellow stripe posteriorly; abdomen narrower, and not so shiny; venter with broad yellow bands on the second and third segments, and a good deal of yellow on the third. The first three joints of the antennæ are mainly red, the rest black; posterior orbits with a narrow yellow stripe; upper border of prothorax, tubercles, transverse mark on pleura, two large spots on scutellum, and a stripe on post-scutellum, as well as five continuous bands on abdomen, all yellow. Tegulæ largely yellow; wings dusky, stigma dark ferruginous, nervures fuscous.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Aug. 16, 1903. (Dr. S. Graenicher.)\*

*Nomada (Xanthidium) pseudops*, n. sp.—♀. Length, about 9 mm.; red, with black and yellow markings; basal nervure meeting transverso-medial on the basal side; third antennal joint conspicuously shorter than fourth. Head broad, facial quadrangle about square, somewhat broadened above; labrum and under side of head with rather abundant white hair, face with less; cheeks with the anterior half red and the posterior

\*Dr. Graenicher writes that *N. Graenicheri* is probably parasitic on one of the late summer species of *Andrena*, as it occurs with them on *Helianthus* spp.

May, 1905.

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half black, but no yellow ; interocellar region, and about base of antennæ, blackened ; labrum and lower corners of face yellow, the yellow extending as a suffusion, with no defined margin, across the clypeus and half-way up the sides of the face ; antennæ entirely bright ferruginous, the flagellum stout ; mesothorax coarsely roughened, red, with a median black stripe, but no yellow ; prothorax black or almost, with its upper border and the tubercles yellow ; pleura red, with a large triangular yellow patch in front ; area between the wings and the hind legs black ; metathorax red, with four yellow spots, the lower ones large, the upper round and placed on the sides of the enclosure, looking like eyes, the whole combination resembling a picture of a skull somewhat ; tegulæ red, shining but punctured ; wings moderately dusky, the tips darker, stigma bright ferruginous, nervures fuscous ; legs red, hind femora blackened behind, anterior and middle femora with black behind at base ; abdomen minutely roughened, rather shiny, red with broad yellow bands on segments 2 to 5, that on 5 interrupted laterally ; first segment black basally, and with an obscure yellow band, the middle third of which is wanting ; fifth segment fringed with silver-white hair ; pygidial plate broad shovel-shaped ; venter red, with a large transverse pyriform yellow mark on each side of segments 2 and 3, and two crescent-shaped yellow marks on 5.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 8, 1903. (Dr. S. Graenicher.) Looks much like *N. Coloradensis*, Ckll., but smaller, and differing in many details.

*Nomada sphaerogaster*, Ckll., var.  $\alpha$ . — ♀. Length, about 8 mm.; black, with lemon-yellow markings, and some red, but none on thorax ; mandibles and anterior coxæ simple ; basal nervure passing a short distance basad of transverso-medial ; third antennal joint a little shorter than fourth. Head and thorax coarsely roughened, and quite hairy, the dorsal hair tinged with fuscous ; head broad, facial quadrangle much broader than long ; no yellow about head, cheeks entirely black ; labrum, mandibles, malar region, broad anterior margin of clypeus, and a minute inconspicuous stripe on each side of face adjacent to eye and small spot at summit of eye, all ferruginous ; antennæ entirely ferruginous, suffused with blackish above, except the third joint ; upper border of prothorax, most of tubercles, and two large confluent spots on scutellum, yellow ; the rest of the thorax is black ; sides of metathoracic area with conspicuous grooves ; legs black to about the middle of the femora (more behind), and beyond that red, the middle and hind tibiæ with a blackish streak behind, the knees inclined to be yellowish, the hind tibiæ with a yellow stripe on

outer edge, and the middle tibiæ with faint indications of an apical yellow spot; abdomen very broad, black with yellow bands, that on first segment broadly interrupted, on second to fourth broad at sides, and narrowed or slightly interrupted in the middle, on fourth notched behind laterally; fifth segment yellow, with the base, and a round spot on each side, black; venter dark reddish, irregularly banded with lighter, and with a little yellow.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 21, 1903. (Dr. S. Graenicher.) By the posterior notching of the fourth abdominal band, it resembles *N. vicina*, which is otherwise different. It differs from typical *N. sphaerogaster* (Proc. Phila. Acad., 1903, p. 611) by its ferruginous tegulæ, and some slight details of the markings, but I feel assured that it is conspecific. If the difference should prove constant in a long series, it ought to have a distinct name.

#### NOTES ON THE LEPIDOPTERA OF THE YEAR 1904.

BY E. FIRMSTONE HEATH, CARTWRIGHT, MANITOBA.

The spring here was an unusually cold and late one, and it was not until April 17th that I saw a moth of any description, and that "first swallow" was only a *Depressaria Canadensis*, Busck. I did not see a single specimen of *Leucobrephe Middendorfi*, Men., though an April seldom goes by without my doing so, and generally at some awkward moment when no net is handy. Year before last I was repotting some plants on the sunny side of my house, when a *Leucobrephe* flew against me, dropped at my feet, and was off again before I could pot it.

It was not until April 28th that I noticed any Noctuids flying at sunset, and that night, and during two or three subsequent ones, I took a nice series of *Tæniocampas* at my sugared trees, chiefly *T. alia*, Guen., with a few *subterminata*, Smith, and one or two *pacifica*, Harv. There was also the usual sprinkling of hibernating species, among which the most notable capture was a *Scopelosoma devia*, Grote.

The weather then became cold again, and it was not till quite the end of May that moths were once more in evidence. Currant bloom—the wild black and the garden varieties—usually very productive, this year proved a blank. Throughout the summer all butterflies and moths were far less numerous than usual, and yet I made a few notable captures of species which I had not previously taken, or which are always rare. As their names will appear in Dr. Fletcher's "Record," I need not repeat them here.